

Sadid al-Saltanah and the studies of Bushehr women in the Qajar era

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■ **Abstract**

However, the field of "women's studies" has not flourished for more than a few decades (specifically since the 1970s) in universities in the West as an independent academic discipline, and since the late seventies of the fourteenth century in Iran. It has been opened in some universities in Tehran, but in the past, Persian and Iranian writers and historians have traditionally written about it, which today should be used by students of women's studies with a scientific and methodical perspective.

One of these pioneers is Mohammad Ali Khan Sadid al-Saltanah (1253-1320), who in the two years before the Constitutional Revolution until the middle of the First World War, made interesting studies and notes about the women of Bushehr and wrote that To date, it has not received much attention from professors of women studies and sociologists in Iran, as well as local Bushehr researchers. The situation of women in Bushehr and surrounding villages in the first years of the twentieth century is not very clear. European tourists and travelers who traveled to Bushehr, due to cultural restrictions and the patriarchal structure of society and the almost elimination of women from social relations outside the home, were unable to communicate with women and inevitably gained any awareness. They were not of their situation.

Sadid al-Saltanah has provided brief but interesting information in his notes, and fortunately this historical gap has been somewhat filled.

■ **Keywords:** Sadidolsaltaneh, Bushehr, Women, Women Studies.

The position of women in the self-proclaimed government of ISIS

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■ Abstract

Before being a militant group, ISIS is an ideological sect with deviant and petrified perceptions of the religion of Islam, which, more than helping to achieve Islamic ideals, willingly or unwillingly, seeks to destroy Muhammadan Islam. Has taken a step. ISIS, of course, has significant innovations compared to other fundamentalist militant groups, one of which is to take advantage of the issue of women by relying on superficial and utilitarian interpretations of religion. The present study has tried to answer the question of what is the position of women in the self-proclaimed government of ISIS? Using an analytical-descriptive method, the author based his hypothesis on the fact that the position of women in the period of ISIS's activity was important and had more propaganda, evangelistic and military aspects, and ISIS used women as a tool to achieve its goals. Is. The findings of the study show that ISIS's practice towards women has not been stable and has fluctuated. At first, women were only sexually abused, then used in evangelistic and propaganda activities, and their last use was in military and suicide activities.

■ Keywords: Women, ISIS, Salafist, New Salafist.

A study on women's physical education and sports in the contemporary period

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■ Abstract

Physical education and sports in Iran, until the end of the Qajar period, did not exist, except for the traditional form, and it was only in military schools and military groups that sports training was seen by some foreign officers. Until now, games and sports were not considered because they were considered light and sometimes even punished children who played. In fact, physical education and sports in the modern sense, was introduced in 1299, with the efforts of Mir Mehdi Varzandeh, the founder of modern sports in Iran. In such circumstances, the basis of physical education and sports for women also lacked any meaning and concept. It was only after the reign of Reza Shah and influenced by the slogans of creating a modern Iran that attention to physical education for women also became important and in line with the implementation of government policies, a new institution of physical education and of course women's sports began to work. The present article tries to look at the general situation of women in the contemporary era, while reviewing the new field of women's activity in the form of opportunities arising from government policies and the establishment of a physical education institution. Research Method This paper will be a descriptive research method based on library study and the use of archival documents.

■ Keywords: Physical Education, Women's Sports, Contemporary History, Reza Shah, Mohammad Reza Shah.

**The need to record women's experiences of the Covid-19 epidemic
(Relying on the position of women in the family)**

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■ **Abstract**

The institution of the family has been influenced by the structural conditions of society. Despite the changes that have taken place in the context of this institution, women have had a special status as key actors in the reconstruction and explanation of relations between members. The active presence and participation of women in society is considered as one of the important indicators of political and social development of the country. A quick look at the history of epidemics in the world, reveals the position of women in dealing with the crises caused by these diseases. This article seeks to emphasize the need to record the experiences of women during the Covid-19 epidemic and using the oral history research method. By conducting oral history interviews, women's narratives will be explained and It will be useful for the future.

■ **Keywords:** Women, Oral History, Interview, Covid- 19, Epidemic Diseases.

Exploring the Role of International Federation of Football Association (FIFA) in Stabilizing and Developing the Women's Rights

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■ **Abstract**

After the world war II and with the advent of the international organizations in the arena of international system, the world witnessed a change in the international players' arrangement. Such a change in players' arrangement is again and in a more accentuated manner is recurring in the recent decades with the emergence of nongovernmental international organizations. The international legal personality of such organizations can be justified in the activity domain and the role that they play in the international law as a result of the over-specialized activities they take in various areas such as women's rights. FIFA, as well, is seeking to stabilize and expand the women's rights through concentrating on the women's issues and rights and also by giving too much weight to their presence in the internal structures and institutions. Furthermore, FIFA is in close and developing cooperation with various international organizations, especially the specialized organizations associated with the United Nations. Such an endeavor by FIFA and its advertisement significance and the effect that football, as a highly-favored sport, has on the world causes the role of this organization to become twice as much important in stabilizing some rights of the women. In fact, FIFA has made much contribution to drawing the attentions to the women-related issues within the international community by taking advantage of an instrument called the public thoughts which is under substantial influence of football and even there is this chance that FIFA deploys such a capacity in future to enhance its other over-specialized activities.

■ **Keywords:** FIFA, gender discrimination, "goals for girls" campaign, nongovernmental international organizations, women's rights.

Demands and political and social rights of women in the transition from Qajar to Pahlavi n

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■ **Abstract**

By beginning of the Constitutional Revolution and the formation of the National Assembly, the presence of women in the socio-political arenas became more prominent. Familiarity with some of the political and social rights of women, reflected in the views and opinions of men and women intellectuals and journalists, gradually became a demand of women. This demand of women coincided with a change in the political structure of the country and the creation of the Pahlavi regime.

The present article tries to answer the question with a historical method based on the description and analysis of women's sources and publications, what were the demands and political and social rights of Iranian women in the process of transition from Qajar to Pahlavi? It seems that, women with the experiences they had gained from political and social activities after the Constitutional Revolution, proposed the transformation of the individual and social living conditions of Iranian women. They found that the obstacles that Iranian women face in exercising their rights are rooted in two factors; One is the patriarchal view of Iranian society and the other is women's ignorance of the world and their individual and social position in society.

Therefore, Iranian women centered their activities on the two axes of proving their merits and abilities to participate in the social life of society and also to enjoy the same rights as men in the family. They through the creation of associations, institutions and the publication of women's magazines and newspapers. They made their demands through the creation of associations, institutions and the publication of women's magazines and newspapers.

■ **Keywords:** Iran, Qajar, Pahlavi, women's demands, socio-political rights.

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